CLAIMS 1

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method of transmitting time slots in a base station system, the method comprising the steps of:

definining (702) certain transmission powers as a normal transmission power;

determining (704) for each time slot the transmission power to be used;

characterized by transmitting time slots to be transmitted at a transmission power higher than normal alternately, using at least two different transceivers in order to minimize heat build-up in the transceivers.

- 2. A method as claimed in claim 1, characterized by placing a control channel in the time slot to be transmitted at a higher transmission power than normal.
- 3. A method as claimed in claim 1, **characterized** by placing a packet switched channel in the time slot to be transmitted at a higher transmission power than normal.
 - 4. A method as claimed in claim 3, **characterized** by the packet switched channel being a GPRS packet data traffic channel.
- 5. A method as claimed in claim **characterized** by placing a high-speed data channel in the time slot to be transmitted at a higher transmission power than normal.
 - 6. A method as claimed in claim 5, **characterized** by the high-speed data channel being an EDGE-modulated traffic channel.
- 7. A method as claimed in claim 5, characterized by the high-speed data channel being an EDGE-modulated GPRS packet data traffic channel.
 - 8. A method as claimed in claim 1, characterized by transmitting the time slots to be transmitted at a higher transmission power than normal alternately, using at least two different antennas.
- 9. A method as claimed in claim 1, **c h a racterized** by transmitting time slots to be transmitted at a normal transmission power using frequency hopping.
 - 10. A base station system comprising at least two transceivers (114);

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a control part (118, 124) for controlling the operation of the transceivers (114);

a switching field (12d) for connecting time slots to the transceivers (114);

certain transmission powers being defined as a normal transmission power in the control part (118, 124);

the control part (118, 124) being arranged to determine for each time slot a transmission power to be used.

characterized in that the control part (118, 124) is arranged to direct the switching field (120) to place time slots to be transmitted at a transmission power higher than normal to be transmitted alternately, using two different transceivers (114) in order to minimize heat build-up in the transceivers (114).

- 11. A base station system as claimed in claim 10, characterized in that the control part (118, 124) is arranged to place a control channel in the time slot to be transmitted at a higher transmission power than normal.
- 12. A base station system as claimed in claim 10, **charac- terized** in that the control part (118, 124) is arranged to place a packet switched channel in the time slot to be transmitted at a higher transmission power than normal.
- 13. A base station system as claimed in claim 12, characterized in that the packet switched channel is a GPRS packet data traffic channel.
- 14. A base station system as claimed in claim 10, **charac- terized** in that the control part (118, 24) is arranged to place a highspeed data channel in the time slot to be transmitted at a higher transmission
 power than normal.
- 15. A base station system as claimed in claim 14, characterized in that the high-speed data channel is an EDGE-modulated traffic channel.
 - 16. A base station system as claimed in claim 14, characterized in that the high-speed data channel is an EDGE-modulated GPRS packet data traffic channel.
 - 17. A base station system as claimed in claim 10, characterized in that the base station system is arranged to transmit the time

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slots to be transmitted at a higher transmission power than normal alternately, using at least two different antennas (112A, 112B).

18. A base station system as claimed in claim 10, **characterized** in that the base station system is arranged to transmit time slots to be transmitted at a normal transmission power using frequency hopping.